

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

In the case of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas against Mr. Stanton, for trespass, in having caused his arrest for an alleged violation of the civil Tenure-of-Office act, by accepting the appointment and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* (the damages being laid at \$150,000), Mr. A. G. Riddle has entered his appearance for the defendant, and filed a plea of not guilty. Gen. Thomas' counsel (Messrs. Merrick and Cox) have joined issue.

The 3d U. S. Cavalry, Major Elliot, left Fort Leavenworth on Friday for Fort Hayes, Kansas. A very general feeling prevails in Kansas that there will be serious Indian troubles in that State this summer, and the cavalry has been sent out in anticipation of these troubles. There is no reliance that the treaties will be observed by the Indians in good faith.

An Ottawa dispatch says that there is a lull in the proceedings of the Canadian authorities in the investigation as to the assassination of D'Arcy McGee. It is believed that the conspirators have unobserved themselves to the authorities. (?)

A riot occurred at St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, on Saturday. A Conservative bar-becue was broken up by a body of armed Radical negroes, and one Democratic negro was shot and a number beaten.

Official advices received from Alaska state that an attack upon the Americans in Sitka is contemplated by the Indians and Russians, and that a massacre is imminent unless the troops are reinforced.

Western papers say that Governor Evans, of Colorado, assures the people of that Territory that, as soon as the impeachment trial is over, Colorado will be admitted into the Union as a State.

Mr. James Guthrie was stricken with paralysis at Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday last, and serious fears of the result are entertained by his family and friends.

Cornbush, a colored member of the Mississippi Convention, was assaulted on Sunday night by a party of negroes, and the assailants have been arrested.

The U. S. consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, says the cholera has disappeared at St. Thomas.

In South Carolina an election commenced today, and continues to-morrow and Thursday, for State officers.

Gen. Grant, it is said, will shortly issue an order increasing the present military force in Alabama.

Our Western and Southern exchanges generally report much injury to the young fruit, &c., by the cold weather of last week.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

D. A. Underwood, the wrecker, landed at the Norfolk navy yard on Wednesday, a large portion of the ponderous machinery of the famous ram Merrimack, which he had succeeded in raising from the bottom of the Elizabeth river. The machinery weighed a number of tons.

Gov. Wells on Saturday commuted the sentence of Sarah Capos, nigger, who attempted the coldest blooded murder on record in the vicinity of Norfolk, from death by hanging to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary.

John Morgan, brother of General John Morgan, reached Richmond a day or two since for the purpose of removing the remains of his gallant brother to his native State, Kentucky.

General Schofield has issued an order making the Convention certificates receivable at the Treasury after May 1st, and redeemable January 1st, 1869.

The new Richmond City Council met yesterday, and received a communication from Gen. Schofield, desiring them to make recommendations to fill vacancies.

The Richmond Enquirer says that "an irrepressible conflict between the 'Custom-House' and 'Hunnicutt Hall' is about to burst upon us with the fierceness of a tropical storm."

Lunsford L. Lewis has been appointed notary public for the counties of Culpeper and Rockingham.

C. M. Morton, an honored member of the Convention, has announced himself a candidate for Congress from the First District.

The reader will see in the account of the impeachment proceedings, yesterday, published in another column, mention of a rude and offensive intimation made by Mr. Butler in reference to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, because the latter had, in his undoubted right as a Senator, asked a witness, a question. Mr. Butler said:

"The witness was sent away and then one of the judges desired to put a question to satisfy his own mind. Of course, he was not acting as counsel for the President; that cannot be supposed."

Senator Johnson, [singing.] What does the honorable manager mean?

Mr. Butler. I mean precisely what I say, that it cannot be supposed that the Senator was acting for the President.

Senator Johnson. Mr. Chief Justice, if the honorable manager means to impute that in anything I have done in this trial I have been acting as counsel, or in the spirit of counsel, he does not know the man of whom he speaks. I am here to discharge a duty, and that duty I purpose to discharge. I know the law as well as he does.

Mr. Butler. Again I repeat, so that my language may not be misunderstood, that it can be supposed that he was acting as counsel for the President. Having put his question to satisfy his mind upon something which he wanted to know, how can it be that that opens the case so as to allow the President's counsel to go on to a new examination. How do we know that he is not acting as counsel for the President, and that there is not some understanding between them, which I do not charge? How can the President's counsel know what satisfies the Senator's mind. He recalls a witness for the purpose of satisfying his own mind. I agree that it is common to recall witnesses for something over looked or forgotten; but I never have known that where a member of the court wants to satisfy himself, by putting some question, that that opens up the case to the counsel on the other side to put other questions. The court is allowed to put questions, because a judge may want to satisfy his mind on a particular point, but having satisfied himself on that particular point, there is an end of the matter, and it does not open the case. I trust that I have answered the honorable Senator from Maryland; that I make no imputation on him but am putting it right the other way.

Senator Johnson. I am satisfied.

[It is said that Mr. Butler's rude and coarse examination of Gen. Thomas on Saturday, is much censured by gentlemen of all parties, who were present.]

The Impeachment.

The business of the trial opened yesterday with the consideration of the application to allow all the counsel on each side to speak. It was well understood that the counsel for the President desired no change of the rule; the proposition sprung from the ambition for display of the seven House managers—five of whom were doomed to inglorious silence under this Procrustean rule.

Mr. Manager Williams, who has heretofore not said a word, save in whispered scintillations for the private ear of General Butler, now rose and made his maiden speech. Mr. Stevens next opened his mouth, and spoke. He wanted a chance to speak on his one article—the "olla podrida" article—his special production and ewe lamb. The article had been objected to by less sagacious men in the House, and he now wanted opportunity to justify his "pertinacity" in insisting upon it.

Now came various propositions. Mr. Sherman to give each side three additional hours; Mr. Boutwell pleading for the House managers in a body to have the closing of the debate; Mr. Frelinghuysen wishing to allow only one to do so; Mr. Sumner proposing Mr. Boutwell's idea; Mr. Stanley begging not to have hour rules applied in such a case as impeachment of a President; Mr. Everts asking nothing, but ready, if necessary, to put up four men against six on the other side; Mr. Conkling insinuating his finger into the pie; and lastly came a motion from Mr. Williams to lay the whole business on the table. This motion, if adopted, would act as an extinguisher upon the eloquence of Messrs. Williams, Stevens, Logan, and Wilson. Strange to say, it was adopted—yeas 38, nays 10.

In the calling of the roll, Mr. Sprague was stated to be absent, having been summoned to the bedside of a dying friend.

Gen. Sherman was the first witness, and the question was put to him, "whether, after the restoration of Mr. Stanton, he formed an opinion that the good of the service required another person to be at the head of the War Department, and did he express this opinion to the President?"

The object of this query was to elicit the peculiar relations of Mr. Stanton with the President, and to rebut the allegation of the managers, that the President had acted without advice from the highest quarters.

Mr. Stanley spoke very ably in favor of the question. Mr. Butler, in reply, cited the opening passage of Cicero's speech upon Catiline, but prudently omitted any reference to the oration against Verres; and yet none will contest, we presume, the superior application of this latter argument to the debate. Gen. Butler also insinuated that General Sherman's opinion of Mr. Stanton grew out of a quarrel with Mr. Stanton, and a wish to "get rid of an enemy."

Mr. Everts spoke effectively in response, and was succeeded by Mr. Bingham, who called General Sherman an "outsider." The term was not felicitous. The Senate, however, were tender of Mr. Stanton's reputation. They voted down the question by 39 to 15. Among those willing to allow it were Messrs. Anthony, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trumbull, and Van Winkle.

The next question was prepared by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. It was: Did you at any time in these interviews, and before the removal of Mr. Stanton, advise the President to appoint some other person? This query also pressed on the managers' toes, and was objected to by Mr. Butler. It was ruled out—yeas 18, nays 22.—Messrs. Fessenden, Edmunds, and Henderson voted to allow this question. But a majority of the Senate were resolved, it possible, to keep from the country and the record the pregnant fact that in removing Mr. Stanton the President had carried out the earnest recommendation of the Lieutenant General of the army.—So General Sherman was forced, for the time, to stand aside.

Mr. R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District, was next sworn. He produced the warrant and affidavit on which Gen. Thomas was arrested. The clerk had been waked up at two o'clock in the morning to affix the seal to the warrant. Mr. Butler asked if this was not done in "extreme cases of crime," and Mr. Stanley asked the witness what became of this "extreme case." An interludicary debate of some length here ensued. The object of the President's counsel was to spread on the record all the facts relative to the arrest of General Thomas, and how he was discharged and set free by the Judge as soon as it was found that the President and Gen. Thomas proposed to carry the matter up to the Supreme Court.—These facts are notorious, but to keep them off the record was vital to the managers, and so they fought a stout battle against the question.

The Senate, however, allowed the evidence to come in by a vote of 34 to 17, much to General Butler's annoyance.

At this stage the proceedings became especially interesting. Mr. Reverdy Johnson put a written question to General Sherman, (who was still in the chamber,) inquiring "if the President, in tendering to him the office of Secretary of War, stated to him at that time what was his purpose in so doing." This question was admitted by twenty-six yeas to twenty-two nays—Messrs. Cole, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, of Maine, and Morrill, of Vermont, who on Saturday voted against Mr. Henderson's query, now voting to allow this question.

Gen. Sherman answered the question in the affirmative, and was about to detail the "purpose" of the President, when Mr. Butler again resisted the question. On the question whether Gen. Sherman should state the purpose of the President as disclosed to him, the yeas were twenty-six to twenty-five nays. Messrs. Morrill and Morrill went over to the yeas; but Messrs. Cole, Henderson, Sherman, Frelinghuysen, and Sumner stood fast; and now Gen. Sherman's lips were unsealed as to a portion of his interviews with the President.

Gen. Sherman proceeding to answer, was again interrupted by Mr. Butler. The President had stated to him (Gen. Sherman) that the relations between Stanton and himself, and between Stanton and the rest of the Cabinet, were such that he could not attend to the interests of the service. He had the power to make an ad interim appointment, and would do so in the interests of the country and the army, and could not well, otherwise than by his appointment, test the matter before the courts.

Here again a good deal of interludicary debate occurred, during which Gen. Butler coarsely insinuated that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was acting as counsel for the President. That gentleman rising at once and demanding his meaning, Mr. Butler extricated himself by one of his natural and customary resorts. The Senate allowed this to pass without attempting to protect its own dignity, about one half the members probably enjoying the daily exhibitions Mr. Butler makes. We must do Mr. Bingham the justice here to say that his disclaimer was as sincere, evidently, as it was gentlemanly and proper.

Gen. Sherman then explained at more length. His testimony was very interesting. He stated that the first talk with the President was very brief. At the second interview the President seemed desirous of having the matter brought before the Supreme Court. General Sherman suggested that Stanton would contest possession with him; but the President said, "he would make no opposition." "Present the order, and he will retire. I know him better than you do. He is cowardly." In answer to a question from Mr. Henderson, whether the President expressed any intention to remove Mr. Stanton from his office, General Sherman replied, "that if by removal force was meant, the President said nothing that conveyed such an impression to his mind." A similar response was given to a similar question from Mr. Howard, of Michigan. The President had gone further. He had told Gen. Sherman that

"there was no necessity to consider that question." Mr. Butler knew the importance of shutting the door of investigation, and that his case would not bear the light; but a majority of the Senate were conscious, upon reflection, that it would never do thus to let the matter go to the country.—*Nat. Int.*

Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

In the Convention, on Saturday, when the Usury Law were under discussion,

Hawthurst opposed the abolition of the present usury laws. He said it would give the "shaving shops" in this and other Virginia cities the power to ruin every man who was compelled to borrow money. He thought no measure more disastrous than this could be introduced. It would transfer the title deeds of Virginia property to Philadelphia and New York.

The argument was continued by Mr. Sneed, who also opposed the abolition of the present usury laws.

Pending Mr. Sneed's speech, Bayne offered the following resolution: Whereas Mr. E. Gibson (delegate of Giles,) did declare that a fraud had been committed by the chairman (Mr. Allan, of Prince Edward) of a committee relative to printing and the matter thereto: Therefore,

Resolved, That the said E. Gibson be and is hereby ordered to report to this Convention, in writing, by one o'clock to-day, all the evidence he has showing any fraud committed in the premises. Failing to comply with this order, he be tried by this Convention and he be expelled or receive such penalty as the Convention may inflict.—(Verbatim.)

When this resolution was offered Mr. Gibson asked leave to make an explanation.

The Convention refused to allow him the privilege of so doing.

He then said if the Convention received this resolution and refused to hear his explanation, and spread it on the journal, it was composed of a set of baser scoundrels than he had heretofore conceived.

Knowing that he had to leave on Monday morning these words were taken down.

White then offered the following: Whereas, the gentleman from Giles, Mr. E. Gibson, has grossly insulted this house by using disorderly and improper language, which were disrespectful to the members of this house: Therefore,

Resolved, That the gentleman from Giles, Mr. Gibson, be, and hereby is, expelled from this Convention.

White moved to further suspend the rules, in order that his resolution might be considered.

The motion was lost by a vote of 40 yeas to 32 nays. It required a two-thirds vote.

A motion to reconsider this vote was made, but not carried.

The Convention yesterday ordered to be printed 1,500 copies of the Constitution in English, and 1,000 in German. An article was adopted fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., but allowing special contracts as high as 12 per cent. Children born in slavery are allowed to inherit the property of the father. The article on militia is that of the old Constitution with the word "white" stricken out.

SALES OF LAND IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Petersburg, in the Richmond Dispatch, says:

"Since the opening of spring sales have been made to northern farmers of about a dozen farms, nearly all of which are in the good old county of Chesterfield, and situated at distances from the city of from five to nine or ten miles. And what is more, the purchase money has been paid on every one. These places have all been sold and bought through the agency of a gentleman by the name of Wood, who emigrated here from Pennsylvania soon after the war, and settled near Swift creek, on the Richmond railroad. Convinced of the great value and natural advantages of lands in this section of country, he opened a correspondence with his friends at the North desiring to emigrate, and who are willing to trust to his judgment in the selection of farms. Such a man is of great use to a neighborhood, and the probability is that in the course of the year a large number of farms will be disposed of under the auspices of Mr. Wood. The farms already sold vary in size much. Several of them contain considerable bodies of native forest, while others have an abundance of marl. One tract of 900 acres is situated on the turnpike to Richmond, about eight miles from this city; several others, ranging from 150 to 400 acres, on the Appomattox, seven or eight miles above the city. The prices obtained are satisfactory to both buyer and seller."

In Chicago, on Saturday morning, an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire department were quickly on the spot, but instead of finding a fire, they discovered the ruins of a block of ten stores and dwellings, in process of erection, which had been blown down, and from which the alarm originated. The block was three stories high, with a basement underneath. It was 138 feet in length and 44 feet deep. There were at the time of the fall between fifty and sixty workmen in, on and around the building; and immediately the rumor was started that a large number had been killed. Men were at once set to work to remove the debris and it was found that not a man was killed, although several were badly injured.

IT IS RELATED that a marriage party was broken up rather abruptly in Providence the other evening, because the bride (in prospective) put in a stipulation that the husband (in prospective) should give up smoking. The prospective should have used the language of *Joze* to his landlady rather sooner: "If I detect the slightest effort to put my pipe out, Mrs. Bouncer, I at once give you warning that I shall give you warning at once."

"Rev. Paul Bagley" is fidgeting about still in Washington, seeking or holding "interviews." &c. He appears anxious to keep a correspondence by the word of mouth with the dignitaries—but the dignitaries do not seem inclined to the correspondence.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, formally announces in a published letter, that he has not withdrawn from the support of Gen. Grant for President. Pro-di-gious! What an influence this will have upon the public! Mr. S. is strong in money, however—which is the amount of his strength!

A street fight occurred in Philadelphia yesterday between rival fire companies, during which one man was killed and several wounded. The ringleader was arrested.

Judge Underwood's Court in Richmond, has adjourned until the 21st Monday in May, next.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The old penitentiary building has been entirely demolished, and the workmen are now taking up the foundations. The work thus far has cost \$8,000, and it will require about \$3,000 more to level the grounds and put them in proper order. Richard Hopkins has been arrested here on a requisition from Governor Swann and taken to Marlboro' to answer a charge of the murder of Wm. H. Scott, in Prince George's county, in 1863.

Gen. Peter F. Bacon, a member of the board of registration, to-day tendered his resignation.

CHOICE GUNPOWDER TEA received to-day by J. C. MILBURN.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, APRIL 14.—The market was decidedly more active, and prices firmer. Flour steady, but transactions limited.—Wheat very active, and prices firm, at an advance, with sales of fair white at 280, and good white and red at 285a290. There was an active enquiry for corn, and prices were still—sales of 1500 bushels mixed, at 100 for a small lot of inferior, and 10a11 for good; 400 bushels white brought 110, and 500 bushels yellow sold at 113 a114. Oats steady, with sales at 85c, Rye in fair request, with sales at 170a173. Irish potatoes in demand, with sales at 160 per bushel.—Butter firm. Lard quiet. Bacon active.

A financial dispatch from New York last night says the money market closed very active at 7 per cent for call loans—prime discounts are dull at 7a9 per cent. Gold closed firm at 132c. Exchange firm at 94, but the market was dull. Governments were more active during the day, but closed dull and heavy.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—APRIL 14.

ARRIVED.
Steamer E. C. Knight, Denty, New York, to H. C. Winslip.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, to M. Eldridge & Co.
Steamer Empire, Price, New York, to M. Eldridge & Co.
Sch. Windward, Reeves, Baltimore, salt to W. A. Sneed & Co.

SAILED.
Steamer James S. Green, Inman, New York, to M. Eldridge & Co.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

SPRING STYLES!

CHARLES W. GREEN,

No. 68, King street,

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL DEALER,

Has just received from New York Importers

and Manufacturers, an extraordinary stock of

ENGLISH,

FRENCH, and

AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

Notions, Dress Trimmings,

Parasols, Fans, Handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

HOOP SKIRTS,

CORSETS.

WHITE GOODS, embracing

Tartan, Victoria Lawn,

Cambrics, Bird Eye Diaper,

Check Muslin, Cotton and Linen Diaper,

Swiss Muslin, Irish Linens,

Mull Muslin, Towels and Towelling,

Linen Cambrics, Embroideries,

Edgings, Laces, Insertings, &c.

ALSO—

LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS,

all of which were purchased at the lowest

rates, which induces the belief that no one can

fail to be pleased with price as well as styles.

Special attention given to the

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Country merchants are invited to examine

my stock, which will be found complete, and

at prices which I guarantee as low as Baltimore

quotations.

AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

UNRIVALLED

SEWING MACHINES.

68—KING STREET—68

ap 14—2m

RODONDA ISLAND GUANO.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FERTILIZER

IN THE COUNTRY.

The "Rodonda" is a Pure Natural Guano—not a "manure" or a "manipulation."

It is one hundred per cent cheaper in price

than any fertilizer in the market, and nearly

two hundred per cent cheaper than Peruvian

Guano.

The results of Rodonda Guano, in the sale of

upwards of 3,000 tons in this country during

the past eighteen months, is attested by numerous

testimonials of many of the most intelligent

and practical farmers of Maryland and Virginia,

showing that it is superior to many of the

fertilizers now offered for sale, and equal to any

"costing double the money."

This Guano is inspected, analyzed and weighed

by the Maryland State Guano Inspector.

Invite attention to the numerous analyses

and certificates of "Rodonda" at my counting

room, No. 18, Union Wharf.

ap 14—1m B. H. LAMBERT, Agent.

PATAPSCO GUANO COMPANY'S

AMMONIATED

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE,

FOR COTTON,

TOBACCO,

GRAIN,

GRASSES

and ROOT CROPS.

As a crop grower and improver of the soil, it is highly recommended.

ap 14—1m B. H. LAMBERT, Agent.

EXCURSION TO LEESBURG.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

POTOMAC AND SAREPTA LODGES

The 48th Anniversary of the introduction of

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows into the

United States, will take place at Leesburg, on

Monday, April 27. Trains will leave Alexan-

dria at 8 a.m., returning same evening at the

close of the services—11 p. m. Round trip

tickets for the excursion, \$2

ap 14—1w WASHINGTON BLYTHE,

Gen. Supt. A. L. & H. R. R.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, Laguyra,

Sabanilla and Rio Coffee for sale, green,

or fresh roasted, by

ap 14 J. C. MILBURN.

CHECK BOOKS on the First National Bank of Alexandria, Va.—Another supply of the above containing from 100 to 2000 checks each, handsomely and substantially bound, and at prices to suit almost any body. Call and see them at

JOHN H. PARROTTS Stationery Store, cor. King and Water sts.

ap 14—1f

LIQUID RENNET, for making, in a few minutes, Delicious Desserts.—This preparation is made of the clear fresh rennet of the calf, preserved with white wine.